

100,000 men, in two divisions, one of them to be commanded by General Michaud, whose headquarters are at Diersfordt; the other, consisting of the king's guard, horse artillery, etc., by General Dumoureaux.

This morning early the king left this place for the army. [He arrived on the same day at Diersberg, reviewed several regiments, and proceeded the next morning to Wingenel.]

Amsterdam, Oct. 9.—French papers mention, that 8000 men are immediately expected at Coblenz, where they are immediately to assume a military position round that city. The first detachment of the army of Gen. Oudierot, have arrived at Strassburg by the way of the Rhine. There are continual embarkations of troops on the Rhine, which are constantly arriving from France, to join the grand army, whilst other corps go by water to the same destination.

Posen, (Poland) Sept. 25. Prussian troops are continually passing through this place for Germany.

Banks of the Nile, Sept. 24. The Servians and the Turks had a most desperate battle on the 29th and 30th of August. The former were surrounded by 15,000 Turks during the action; but being reinforced by 7000 men, they defeated the Turks with great slaughter, leaving upwards of 4000 dead on the field. They also took 500 horses, a number of mules, ammunition, cannon, and many prisoners.

Berlin, Sept. 27. Lafayette, the French ambassador here, has not yet received his passport, though he has solicited them, and though he has discharged most of his servants as a measure preparatory to quitting this city. It is, however, still hoped, that a rupture will be prevented.

Frankfurt, Sept. 28. The Prussian army now in motion is posted in several divisions from East Prussia to the borders of Bohemia, and is said to consist of 250,000 men, exclusive of a powerful militia. General Blucher commands the right wing, which can be immediately supported by General Ruel. The Duke of Brunswick commands the centre, and Prince Hohenlohe the left wing. Besides these officers, there are the Prince of Hesse, Marshal Mollendorf, 7 generals and 25 lieutenants of infantry, 6 generals and 11 lieutenants of cavalry, 100 major-generals, 183 colonels, 62 lieutenant-colonels, and 666 majors. The annual expenses of this army will be from \$2 to \$4 millions, which is nearly two thirds of the whole income of the Prussian government. The king's life guard commenced their march from Potsdam on the 21st of August. Some old generals have retired on a pension.

The Prince of Hohenlohe had demanded from the court of Dresden permission to march the Prussian army through that country, which is to be replaced by an army of Russians.

Report says that General Bucher has marched from Waldeck into Meffe. The arrival of Angereau is waited for with impatience. He is to remove his head quarters from Grefsen to Wetzlar. After to-morrow 12,000 men are expected at Metz, and were also to march to Wetzlar. The park of heavy artillery of Ulm will be stationed in our environs and those of Darmstadt.

Lippe, Sept. 28.—The Prussian corps of reserve under Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg, formerly posted at Kastrin, defiles along de Spree towards the Saxon frontier, to be nearer the principal Prussian army.

NEW-YORK, November 27.

One of the gentlemen who arrived here in the ship Governor Gilman, informs us, that previous to his departure, he read in an Amsterdam paper of the 9th of October, an account of the capture of four French frigates by a squadron under the command of Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, after a severe action. The French squadron consisted of five frigates, (one of which escaped) bound from France for the West-Indies, with troops; mistaking Commodore Hood's ships for Indians, bore down upon them, and before they discovered the mistake, were within reach of the guns of the British squadron. Commodore Hood lost an arm in the action. We believe Commodore Hood to have been the same who recently commanded on the Windward Island station.

The same paper stated, that Admiral Sir Thomas Louis had also captured a French frigate on the coast of France. This we suppose to be the same Sir Thomas Louis who was second in command under Admiral Duckworth in the battle of the city of St. Domingo.

The above prizes had all arrived in England.

West-Indies.

EXTRACT OF AN

OFFICIAL RELATION.

Respecting the Haytian campaign against the tyrant Dessalines, from the 13th to the 17th October.

TRANSLATED FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

A horrible attempt was to be made in the fourth part of this island—thousands of victims were to be sacrificed to the insurrection, or rather ferocity of Dessalines. General Morcou, and the inspector, Stephen Mainor, were to be the executioners of the most sanguinary orders against the district of Aux Cayes. Already they were busy about the means of putting their schemes into operation, when they were both arrested by the brave Colonel Wagner, whereupon the inhabitants of Aux Cayes rose in a body and swore to conquer or to die.

The Minister at War, the generals Feron and Vauvel, and the colonels Franquiere and Bruni Leulane also joined the party of patriots.

Having made his dispositions, the minister left L'Anse a Veau, with the 15th and 16th light brigades, and advanced to the bridge of Mirogonne. The next morning they held a conference with general Yauvel, who was accompanied by Petit Gave, and finding the latter well disposed to act in co-operation; they settled all points; but deferred proceeding further until the arrival of general Petion. General Magloire Ambroise and Colonel Honore, through the first was sick, yet evinced the same patriotic zeal.

On the 15th general Petion arrived at Petit Gave, where he was received in the manner he deserved, by the troops. Both divisions marched to Grand Gave, where they found general Germain; who, though he feigned to join our party, was yet soon known to be a turn-coat.

That night we passed at Leogane, and the next morning marched with the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 21st & 24th light brigades, and three companies of dragoons, to Port au Prince, which place we were master of at four. General Germain becoming the more and more suspected, he was arrested at ten at night. A traveler informed us, that Dessalines's vanguard was approaching us, and he in fact, came himself, without suspicion.

At the instigation of general Yauvel, the soldiers & Islanders of the plains of Cal de Sac, taking the urgency of putting Dessalines and Germain to death, in order to preserve liberty—that the soldiers were willingly disposed to do their duty—that the planters were to watch the plains—and that moreover, they pledged their word, not to let Dessalines have the least suspicion of what was going to pass; they kept their promise; Dessalines traveled the whole plain without being apprised of the disposition of the army. This circumstance reminds us of a well known anecdote, that a tyrant has always a great many flatterers, and not a single friend.

Dessalines being entirely ignorant of all these facts, and not knowing of our having possession of Port au Prince, continued on his route, in the most perfect security. At eight in the morning he was in the outer posts of our camp, without suspecting it; only in the moment when he was to be arrested, he conceived his error, and then trying to make his escape, he received the mortal blow, which put an end to his life and his crimes.

Colonel Marcardier was killed, though much regretted, in defending Dessalines. On the side of the enemy some more were wounded, and on our side but one man killed. Thus were our proceedings in four days crowned with the most fortunate success. This great event, so remarkable in the annals of the history of mankind, will flow to the astonishment of what an oppressed people is capable of; and will at the same time gain us the esteem and admiration of other nations.

On the 18th, at nine in the morning, a Te Deum will be chanted, in order to celebrate this memorable day, on which Tyranny was abolished and Liberty restored.

Done at Head Quarters at Port au Prince, the 18th October, 1806.
Signed, Etienne Gerin, minister of war and navy;
Petion, commanding general of the second division;
Yauvel, commanding general of the west League;
Fauvel, general of brigade, of the district of Nippes.

Domestic.

The legislature of Vermont have before them an act to restrain the practice of treating with spirituous liquors on the days of election.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.

Gen. Eaton is now on a visit in this town. We understand he confirms the report of Col. Burr's having made some overtures to him on the subject of founding a new empire in the southern and western parts of this country. As this subject involves matters of much interest & curiosity, it is hoped the general will furnish the public with some of the particulars connected with this extraordinary transaction.

His Honour Brockholst Livingston, Esq. has been appointed by the President an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in place of Judge Patterson, deceased.

A money maker.—Maturin and his two attorneys, Everston and Sloston, issued against me yesterday two executions, one against my body, the other against my goods: this is like taking soul and body. Maturin's demand was for two verdicts, each 500 dollars.

Everston's and Sloston's costs, 1000 \$50 45

A levy was made on my goods, and my body. As I had not the money to pay the demand, was conducted to the debtor's limits. Just however, as I was putting my foot upon the limits, a gentleman very obligingly offered me a loan of the money upon mortgage, and home I returned to my editorial duties. How charming it is to be a republican editor!

American Citizen.
[Edited by James Cheatham.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.

On Thursday last an election was held in the city and county of Philadelphia and county of Delaware, for a representative to Congress, in place of M. Leih, Esq. elected a Member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Dr. John Porter was the republican candidate. The federalists made no set opposition; but, says the Aurora, "the union of *honest* men could find no other character suitable to express their contempt for representative government, but a poor *unfortunate* man, who is the unhappy object of sport for the idle boys of the town—and though it may not be believed, yet it is strictly true, that there are found 500 *federalists* and *quids* who, by their solemn votes delivered to officers sworn upon oath, declared (and no doubt declared truly) that *Dickey Falwell* was a *fit representative* of their talents and virtues!"

The return for the City run thus:
Dr. John Porter, 954
Dickey Falwell, 588

It is confidently stated, that the French minister at Washington has intimated to our executive, that the rescinding of the St. Domingo law would not be displeasing to him or his court. The reason alleged for this *condescension* is that, since the passage of the interdiction statute, the trade has fallen entirely into the hands of British adventurers; who are generally so well armed as to bid defiance to the French privateers.

TRENTON, N. JERSEY, Nov. 10.

Kentucky Resolutions.
The Resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution respecting the power of the Judiciary, were, on the third day of the sitting, committed to Messrs. Van Durn, Condit and W. Cox, together with the Resolutions from Pennsylvania and Georgia, concurring in said proposition. On Thursday last, the committee reported against the amendment proposed—and the report was agreed to by the House.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.
Col. Philip Read (late a member of the executive council) a genuine republican, has been elected a senator in the congress of the United States, to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Robert Wright, Esq. lately chosen governor of Maryland. [Pol.]

Elias Glenn, Esq. of this city, has been appointed a member of the senate of Maryland in the room of John Thompson Mason, Esq. not duly qualified to take the seat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.

We have received from a gentleman of the first respectability just arrived from Kentucky the following statement of facts relative to the judicial proceedings in the case of Col. Burr.

Judge Innes, having taken time to consider the application of the attorney of the district, which was to issue process to enforce the attendance of Mr. Burr, to answer interrogatories whether he was engaged in the scheme ascribed to him, and to enforce the attendance of witnesses, to give testimony on the same point, on the 7th or 8th of November, (our informant is not certain which day) pronounced the decision of the court, which was that the court did not possess the power to grant the motion, and if they did, that the affidavit was not sufficient ground for it.

On the motion of the attorney of the district, the court then ordered a grand jury to be summoned *instantly*, which was accordingly formed during the sitting of the court. At this point of time Mr. Burr, attended by his council, appeared in court. Mr. Burr addressed the court, and said that having understood, just as he was

about to leave the state, that certain charges had been preferred against him, he had come from Lexington for the purpose of requesting that an immediate investigation might be had. Mr. Davis, the district attorney, said he was not prepared to go into an immediate investigation before the grand jury, and moved that they should be dismissed until the Wednesday following, to give him an opportunity, in the mean time, to summon his witnesses. The court granted the motion. On Wednesday the court met. Of thirteen witnesses summoned, twelve appeared. The only absent witness was a member of the legislature of the Indiana territory, then said to be sitting. The grand jury likewise attended. In this stage of the business, Mr. Davis, it is said, without assigning any reason, informed the court that he was not prepared to carry the case before the grand jury, and moved their discharge, which accordingly took place. No reasons are assigned for this most extraordinary course of procedure. Our informant adds that the state of the public mind in Kentucky was tranquil, and not a voice was heard in favor of secession.—Nat. Int.

NEW-ORLEANS, October 27.

Gun boat No. 18, Lieutenant Reid, and gun boat No. 14, Lieutenant Patterson, got under way on Friday evening last, bound up the river; to what place we have not learnt. These vessels were built on the Ohio and appear to be substantial and well built.

We understand that governor Claiborne has received official dispatches from general Wilkinson, which announce that the Spaniards have recrossed the Sabine; but were concentrating their forces on the west bank of that river, and continued to advance their patrols within the territory claimed by the United States. General Wilkinson is said to be forwarding his preparations for offensive measures, and the aspect of affairs generally on our western frontier, is not considered as pacific.

On the 30th ultimo, his excellency governor Claiborne received official dispatches from Natchitoches.

We learn that general Wilkinson had posted a detachment of troops at the Adams, and contemplated establishing his head quarters at that place.

The Spanish army continued on the west bank of the Sabine; but were daily in the habit of violating the territory of the United States, by crossing the Sabine with light armed parties.

We also learn, that the captain general (Salcedo) of the province of Texas, had directed to be released three Americans of the names of Shaw, Irvine and Brewster, who were arrested at Bayou Pierre by the Spanish governor Ilarrara, and sent prisoners to St. Antoine.

The arrest and detention of these citizens were remonstrated against by governor Claiborne, and their release demanded.

A letter from Fort Stoddard under date of October 22, says—Four men set out this morning to finish marking a road from this place to New-Orleans—they expect to complete it in about three weeks.

Some time about the 20th of August last, a Choctaw Indian residing at the Bayou Chico village in the county of Opelousas, was dangerously wounded by a citizen of this territory.

Governor Claiborne on his late journey from Natchitoches to this city, passed through the vicinity of that village, and by a message from him to the Indians, and the exertions of Judge Collins on the occasion, the Indians who had been greatly irritated, were reconciled; and assurances of their friendly disposition were received.

The Indian has since unfortunately died of his wounds; and the warriors of the village threaten retaliation. It is however hoped that no innocent blood will be shed. The citizen charged with this offence, has surrendered himself to a civil officer, and will be tried according to the laws of this territory.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Shelbyville (Ken.) to his friend, near Winchester, dated October 22d, 1806.

"Our late has been in considerable agitation for some time past, owing to the arrival of Colonel Burr. He has been for some time travelling secretly through the state, and appears as if he was constantly on express. There are also a number of his friends from New-York, and different parts of the United States, travelling about in the same manner. There are many conjectures as to their intentions and business; some say that a division of the union (the Alleghany mountain to be the line) is their object; others say, that they intend an expedition against the Spaniards in Louisiana; but the more general, and I believe, the most correct opinion is, that they are planning an expedition against the Spanish mines, and provinces of Santa Fe and Mexico. This much is certain, that Colonel Burr and his friends, as also many of our most influential characters here, are for whole days together shut up in close rooms, and no persons but those of their own party can tell what their conferences are about; that provisions of every description are purchasing in every part of the state, sufficient for an army of twenty thousand men. On the Ohio and Kentucky rivers a number of vessels of various descriptions are building in great haste; two brig and several barges will be completed in a very short time.

"Burr has with him some of the most wealthy men in the United States; their drafts are principally on New-York; they have received very considerable sums in this state on their drafts; some of them are on Ogden & Smith, who made so much ado about Miranda: some think the expeditions are connected, as the same characters are mentioned in both; it is said they have drawn to the amount of from 1 to 200,000 dollars.

"I have myself undertaken to purchase for the company pork, beef and flour, to any amount that can be procured, and the money paid in advance; if I could get ten thousand dollars worth, so much the better they would like it. Since Burr's appearance in the western country, several publications have appeared in our papers, that tend to corroborate the above opinion.

"There is also considerable talk of a war with Spain; we had the news, a few days ago, that a battle had actually been fought between the Spanish troops and the American army at or near Natchitoches; how true this I cannot say."

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) Nov. 8.

Motion in the Federal Court of the Kentucky District, against AARON BURR, Esq. late vice-president of the United States, for crimes of High Misdemeanors. West. World.

On Wednesday, about noon on the 5th instant, J. H. Daviess, Esq. Attorney of the United States for the above district, rose and addressing the Court, said that he had a motion to make of the utmost magnitude, and extraordinary nature, and which regarded the welfare of the Union at large: That the unhappy

state of his health alone had prevented him from making it on the first day of the term. That he should ground his motion on an affidavit, which he would prefer to the court. He then made oath to the following affidavit.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

KENTUCKY DISTRICT, &c.

J. H. Daviess, attorney for the said U. States, in and for said district, upon his corporal oath, doth depose and say, that the deponent is informed and doth verily believe, that a certain Aaron Burr, Esq. late vice-president of the said U. States, for several months past, hath been and is now engaged in preparing, and setting on foot, and in providing and preparing the means for a military expedition and enterprise within this district, for the purpose of defending the Ohio and Mississippi therewith, and making war upon the subjects of the king of Spain, who are in a state of peace with the people of these U. States. To wit: on the provinces of Mexico, on the westward side of Louisiana, an European prince, with whom the U. S. are at peace.

And said deponent further faith, that he is informed, and fully believes, that the above charge can be, and will be fully substantiated by evidence, provided this honorable court will grant compulsory process to bring in witnesses to testify thereto.

And the deponent further faith that he is informed, and verily believes, that the agents and emissaries of the said Burr, have purchased up, and are continuing to purchase large stocks of provisions, as if for an army; which the said Burr seems to conceal in great mystery from the people at large, his purposes and projects; while the minds of the good people of this district, seem agitated with the current rumor that a military expedition against some neighbouring power, is preparing by said Burr.

Wherefore, said attorney, on behalf of the United States, pray, that due process issue to compel the personal appearance of the said Aaron Burr, in this court; and all of such witnesses as may be necessary on behalf of the said United States; and that this honorable court, will duly recognize the said Aaron Burr, to answer such charges as may be preferred against him in the premises; and in the mean time, that he desist and refrain from all further preparation and proceeding in the same armament within the said U. States, of the territories or dependencies thereof. J. H. DAVIESS, A. U. S.

Having read this affidavit the attorney proceeded in the following words:

The present subject has much engaged my mind. The case made out is only as to the expedition against Mexico; but I have information on which I can rely, that all the western territories are the next object of the schemes; and finally, all the region of the Ohio is calculated as falling into the vortex of the new proposed revolution. What the practicability of this scheme is, I will not say; but certainly any progress in it, might cost our country much blood and treasure to undo; and, at the least, great public agitation must be excited.

I am determined to use every effort in my power, as an officer and as a man to prevent and defeat it.

Having made the affidavit myself, I shall make no comments on its sufficiency.

In cases of felony the affidavit must be positive as to a felony actually committed; but in a misdemeanor of this nature, where the sole object of the law is prevention, such an oath cannot be required: the thing must rest on belief as to the main point of guilt.

I could easily prove positively the purchase of supplies of various kinds, but this is no offence. Mr. Burr may purchase supplies—he may import arms—he may engage men, which I am told is actually begun—yet all these things being proved make no offence; neither can proof of the declarations of his known confidants, of which abundance might be had, attach guilt to him—it is the *design*, the intent with which he makes these preparations, that constitute his misdemeanor.

There must be a great exertion of supposition to imagine a case in which positive proof of the illegal *design* can be had—it must rest in information and belief.

The court ought therefore to issue a warrant or capias for the accused, and examine witnesses; when the court will be able to decide whether Mr. Burr should be bound to good behavior on the premises, or be recognized to appear here and answer an indictment.

His honor judge Innes declined on account of the importance of the question, to give an opinion without taking time for consideration. This opinion he did not deliver until this morning about eleven, which opinion went to overrule the motion of the attorney for the U. S. on the grounds,

1st. That the court was not invested with power. 2d. If the court were, that the evidence was not sufficient.

The attorney then moved for a warrant, to summon a grand jury, before whom he was to prefer an indictment against Col. Burr. This the court immediately granted; and a warrant was given to Colonel Crocket, the marshal of the district for that purpose. The judge ordered his opinion to be entered on the record. A copy of it, therefore, shall be obtained and published in an extra half sheet in the beginning of the week, with the farther proceedings of the court on this important question.

1 o'clock. After the names of the grand jury were called, Colonel Burr entered, attended by H. Clay, Esq. as his counsel, and after having seated himself a few minutes, rose and addressed the court in concise and impressive terms. He stated that he had been upon the eve of his departure from Lexington, when he was informed that his name had been mentioned with reproach in the court; that he made it his business to hasten to this place, and present himself before the court for investigation, with several other observations which we shall publish at length in our next. At present we can only say that the grand jury were ordered to attend on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

The Legislature of Kentucky is now in session. From the speech of the governor delivered to that body, the following extract is made, which will be found worthy the attention of the Virginia Legislature:

"The unhappy and very perplexing conflict of titles to lands in this country, under the laws of Virginia have been felt by almost every individual in the state—it has been universally regretted and justly considered as the greatest, and feared as the most interminable evil to which we are incident—it was with pleasure I saw it occupy the attention of the legislature at their last session; I hoped that their wisdom would have devised a cure for this inveterate malady; for I think it not incurable—but they rose without coming to any conclusion on the subject—they seemed to be deterred by the fractional provision against any alteration in the land laws—but when it is considered, that by the pactio between this state and Virginia, upon that subject, it is provided that those laws or any of them may be altered by the consent of the contracting states—Would it not be well to pass a law, limiting this kind of dispute to a reasonable time, accompanied with legislative provisions, to obtain the consent of Virginia? The attempt is surely worth making."

The Enquirer.

RICHMOND, 26th DECEMBER.

General Assembly of Virginia.

The legislature of Virginia have not yet entered upon any business of considerable importance. The House of Delegates have principally spent the three last days, in the usual manner, in receiving & reading *petitions*. There are some readers, however, who delight in such dull, but useful chronicles of Roads, Bridges, Ferries and Inspections; and such we shall attempt to gratify, by giving copious extracts from the Journals, in our next paper.

On Tuesday, the Speaker proceeded to name the members who should constitute the *standing Committee* of the House.

A Committee of Courts of Justice, was appointed "to take into their consideration all matters relating to courts of justice, and such other matters as shall from time to time be referred to them; and report their proceedings, with their opinion thereupon to the house; and, also, to examine what laws have expired since the last session, and to examine such temporary laws as will expire with the end of the present session, or are near expiring, and report the same with their opinion which of them are fit to be revived and continued."

A committee of Claims was appointed to "take into their consideration all public claims to them referred, and to report their proceedings with their opinion thereupon to the house." A committee of Propositions and Grievances was appointed to "take into consideration all propositions and grievances which may come legally certified to this Assembly, and report their proceedings with their opinion thereupon to the House."

A committee of Privileges and Elections was appointed "to examine in the first place, all returns for electing delegates to serve in this present General Assembly, and to compare the same with the form prescribed by law; and take into their consideration such matters as shall or may come in question, concerning elections and privileges; and report their proceedings with their opinion thereupon, from time to time to the house."

A committee of Finance was appointed. Also a committee to examine the Executive Expenditure for the last year.

Also a committee to examine the Clergy's Office. The appointment of officers will furnish a more interesting subject of enquiry. On Tuesday, the Revd. Mr. Courtney was nominated as Chaplain to the H. of Delegates, which was superseded by the previous question, whether any Chaplain at all should be appointed. This question was decided in the negative by a majority of 2 votes.

On Wednesday, after having pronounced a very handsome eulogium on the lamented and venerable George Wythe, Mr. Harvie submitted a resolution, that the House should testify their respect for his memory by wearing a badge of mourning for thirty days. This resolution was *unanimously* adopted.—He was succeeded by Gen. Minor who recommended Creed Taylor, Esq. as the successor of this illustrious Judge.

Agreeably to a joint resolution, both Houses proceeded yesterday to ballot for a candidate to fill this important office: when the appointment of Mr. Taylor was confirmed, without any opposition, and with only two dissentient votes. The House next proceeded to the appointment of Governor or chief magistrate of the commonwealth, when W. H. Cabell, Esq. was re-elected without the slightest opposition. Mr. Samuel Pleasant was also re-elected printer to the state, without any opposition.

The Legislature have determined by a joint vote, to proceed on to-morrow, to the choice of a candidate, to supply the vacancy in the Executive Council, occasioned by the death of Lync Shackleford, Esq.

It is impossible as yet to anticipate the measures, which may be called up in the legislature. A reform of the courts of justice, particularly the court of Appeals has been mentioned; and leave was yesterday given, to bring in a bill to amend the judiciary system, which is supposed to embrace this object.—As to the revenue system of Virginia, it is difficult to say whether any amendment will be attempted. The Governor's Communication has sufficiently proven, that some amendment is essentially necessary to secure the credit of the state, and to advance our public institutions.

The Senate formed a quorum on Tuesday and re-elected their former officers.

On Tuesday, the following luminous and elegant Communication was laid by the Governor before the House of Delegates. The same Communication was yesterday submitted to the attention of the Senate:

Richmond, December 1st, 1806.

SIR,
No object is more grand or pleasing in the estimation of the philanthropist, than an assembly of the Representatives of a free people, looking up to them as the fountain of all power and the depository of the sovereignty of the country.—History affords no proof of the existence of a system similar to our own in any age or nation of antiquity, nor does it appear that such a plan ever formed a part of the speculations of their great sages; and if we turn our eyes to the present state of three quarters of the globe, we shall find nothing to console the friends of Representative Democracy. It is in the U. States only that we acknowledge the power, and how to the sovereignty of the people, in the respect which we pay to their Representatives. The General Assembly of Virginia convened from every portion of its territory, bringing with them the wives, the principles, and the intelligence of their constituents, the guardians of the public interests, and superintending every department of our political concerns, are approached, through you, with all the respect due to their character.—It is the business of the Executive to attend to the faithful execution of the laws; it is right that they should render to the Representatives of the people, an account of the manner in which they discharge that duty, & communicate to them such defects in the laws, as may have been discovered in their operation; and although there is no express provision in our constitution, authorizing the Executive Department to communicate its opinions on any measures of improvement, or promotive of the public welfare, I am well assured that such opinions, when imparted in the proper spirit, will always receive a due attention.—Influenced by these impressions, I beg leave to make the following communication to the Legislature.

The duties of the Executive, imposed by the Constitution or the general laws of the land, they trust, have been fully executed; but have not been diversified by any remarkable incident worthy of communication.—They rejoice in the happiness of the people under the operation